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## WAR OR PEACE?

One of the very few "Democratic" papers North of us, which is conducted in a spirit somewhat elevated above the merely bad and headlong purposes of that most fatal of all things in a free commonwealth—party, corrupted only into the subtle means of managing the public for the benefit of a body of demagogues—we mean the New York Morning News, gave us, the other day, in a tone and temper that does it honor, and should command the public attention, an article on the Oregon dispute, about to be volunteered for us by the Executive; and this article begins in the words following:

"CAN THERE BE WAR?—A war between this country and England is spoken of with much familiarity, by some of our public journals and many of our citizens, as an event quite likely to occur. For our own part, we cannot force our mind to entertain such an apprehension for an instant."

At the very head of the "public journals" spoken of by the News are, with this shocking familiarity, dealing forth whatever can inflame the bad or foolish, on this side the Atlantic or beyond it, to what the Editor of the News regards as too monstrous to be possible, stands, as he of course perfectly knows, but shuns to say, the newspaper confessedly the mouthpiece of the President and his Cabinet—a journal avowedly the organ of the Administration—the expounder, on all grave political questions, of his wishes or will—the instrument as much of all that he means or wishes to propound or to command to the people, or to party, or to the press at large, as is his Private Secretary the bearer and messenger of whatever he desires regularly and in public form to communicate to the Legislative branch of the Government. In a word, though the News does not designate the Union, and still less of course him at whose pleasure and for whose purposes the "Union" speaks or is silent, the "News" knows full well, and means full clearly by that "some of our public journals" who and what it will at once occur to every body's mind; namely, the Court paper here, and all that part of the press which replies to its clamor and resounds to its lamentations. The incredible fact that would startle, nay, astound the News, but that it holds it impossible, is a war utterly without excuse or object; which war those following the lead of a journal for all whose deliberate course on any great public matter the Executive is strictly accountable, are laboring by every art to kindle up: This fact, which the party position of the "News" did not allow it directly to mention, being now brought plainly to public view, as it deserves, we proceed with our citation:

"The thing (says the News) would be so superlatively monstrous, so indescribably wicked, that we must lose all our strong faith in the progressive state of humanity before we can believe that such an event is even possible. Convince us that the human mind is again plunged in the deepest darkness that ever covered it, that reason, truth, justice, and mercy have fled from the earth, and that the age of brutality and violence, when man is again to become the humble imitator of savage beasts, and the follower of their instincts, has returned, and you may convince us that the two most powerful and most Christian nations on the globe are about to engage in war."

Such is the language of the Editor who publishes and directs in common the "News," and that still higher and more authoritative organ of party, and not of a mere official person, the Democratic Review. In abilities and whatever they almost inevitably confer of manliness and sincerity; in information, political and literary, and all that it can give of breadth and liberality to the views; in personal temper and manners, and whatever is calculated to inspire a better confidence than that of a mere cabal; but, above all, in a position not of direct personal dependence upon the smile or frown of one in power, the Editor of the News and Review stands, among journals, justly high among Democratic authorities. Yet such is the manner in which this journal, (The News,) really trusted by its party, and really by its general character deserving to be looked to as a safe, sincere, and highly intelligent counsellor to its own side, talks of all that the official editors here—the distinguished Democrats who have taken office under this Administration—and "write for the Union," are struggling to bring about, and denounce us as "traitors," as "in the British interest," for resisting! What have we uttered but persuasives far less strong than these to peace, and to the calm pursuit of that resort of negotiation which alone, sooner or later, can adjust our claim?—of negotiation, which the policy and sense of duty of every Administration since Mr. Jefferson's has recognized as the only means to be employed; for, if there has been any that did not itself directly negotiate, there has been none that did not sanction past negotiations and their results, by continuing the existing convention, which always required but a year's notice for its abrogation. For urging negotiation rather than hectoring, we are denounced as disloyal by an Administration which is itself, all the while, really negotiating; and it denounces (and, as far as it can, stigmatizes and bullies) us through an organ which has at last been itself compelled to admit our claim, whatever it may be to Oregon, is such as is a proper matter of negotiation with the adverse claimant; which is, in effect, admitting that it is not "indisputable;" that there may be serious rights on the other side; that we may have more or less title to all or but a part of what is in dispute.

Now, of the matter, whether in him who merely clamors against a foreign people, or in him (yet more to be excused) who stirs up hate against his own peace-loving fellow-citizens, what says the "News" in its next paragraph? Let us see:

"It cannot be possible. The flippant talk about war can be for nothing more than to enable demagogues to make a show of patriotism on paper. There has always been too much of this. It is

not well to make the public mind too familiar with the idea of a war, unconnected with its awful consequences. We should not speak of it without realizing what it means."

They, then, who are stirring up these dangerous, these bad, these absurd, these perhaps fatal public passions, to excite which on this side the Atlantic is to call up like ones and other men as pernicious to inflame them on the other side the Atlantic, are, according to the "News," demagogues; who are ready to plunge their country into any evil, that they themselves may, in the low delusion of that moment, shine forth, to the abused and presently ruined populace, patriots, and, under favor of that name, keep or attain unmerited power. Unnamed, the "News" certainly leaves them; but, once again, its very silence is expressive of those, and those alone, whom we have already designated as the regular, systematic, interested chiefs in this ill-omened clamor, this horrid concert of birds of prey, whose voice of death, the harbinger of public woe, calls the brave to carnage, where the ravens and kites and crows that have announced it fit safe and fill themselves out of national calamity. But, let us go on. Of what war really is the "News" proceeds next to give us an image: first, it gives the moral aspects of a war even the most legitimate; then the economical and political ones:

"War on paper is one thing—war in reality is quite another. The glowing anticipations of brilliant victories, the distant roar of the cannon, the thrilling strains of martial music, the reports of mighty deeds in arms, the raptures of triumph, the glory and the romance of war, are all very fine, when read from some book or journal, while one sits at ease in his arm-chair, surrounded by his happy family, secure from harm. But a hundred thousand men engaged with all the implements of torture and death, maiming and murdering each other, here splitting open a head, and there hacking off a limb, the agonies of the bloody field, the desolation of the country, the pillaging and destruction of towns, the burning of homes, the flying of afflicted families, the endless mourning and sorrow, the interruption of all the ordinary avocations of life and the multitude of evils and miseries which no pen can describe, and which follow in the wake of war, are not so very fine. They come nearer to the reality."

"And this is not all. These evils, sharp and bitter as they are, can scarcely be said to equal those others which cannot fail to appal the heart of the true Democrat—of him who has high and warm hopes for the progress of his race. A war at once arrests all such progress, and carries us back at a rate more rapid than we have ever been able to advance. It produces wide-spread demoralization, and unsettles the steady fabric of the people. It loads the nation with a crushing debt, which it will require the sweat and toil of unborn generations to wipe off. It makes a lasting excuse for high tariffs and paper-money schemes, and all the machinery which a moneyed aristocracy desire to make use of in a country like this, to uphold their power and secure to themselves unequal privileges. Thus will the country suffer, and the people be made to endure the iron of their souls long after the war has terminated, even if its termination should be in the highest degree favorable."

"We must not be understood as being of those non-resisting advocates of peace who would, under no possible circumstances, advocate war. On the contrary, we admit that there might be evils worse than war. We would resist to the last drop of blood any unprovoked invasion of our national rights or national honor. But we cannot believe that in this age there is any danger of being called to such dire work. One thing is certain: the means of arriving at the truth, and the requirements of justice on every great question are now so abundant, that no civilized nation can be involved in war with another without the most awful criminality on the part of one or the other. Let England look well to this; we are sure America will do so. The retribution which the people of either country would visit upon the heads of the Government for involving them in an unjust or a senseless war would be fearful in the extreme. Far distant be the day when any such calamity shall fall upon the world! This should be the earnest prayer of every lover of his race."

A word, before we pass further, of that "retribution" of which the "News" speaks as certain to fall on those who, for their own wicked ends, shall lead the country on to consequences which it so strongly deprecates, as all the good and prudent must do. There are, we must remind the "News," politicians who no form of retribution, except one which cannot reach them in this country, can affect. It is easy enough to blow the trumpet of combat, and afterwards keep out of the field. In a word, there are many of these people whom Fate will leave to enjoy a wonderful antiquity, if it spares them until they are found on a battle-ground. And as for that other sanction adverted to by the "News"—the loss of popularity—that will little deter men who never had any but a counterfeit of it to lose.

What is written, is written, and shall stand: for, thus far, it was deserved. And, if the paper, whose just and honest language of to-day has extorted our praise, hastens to-morrow to cancel it, there can be no fitter commentary upon the fact than to append, to what we have copied and said, its own rapid contradiction. What we have given entire above was the leading article of the New York Morning News of Friday last; and its leader of Saturday last is in the following words:

"Oregon and War.—We yesterday took occasion to express the views of abhorrence with which we regard war, and to allude incidentally to some of the evil effects which would result from a war between this country and Great Britain. The apprehension, which was not merely croaked by designing demagogues and journals, but really felt by many of our wisest statesmen, that hostilities would ensue with Mexico by reason of annexation, having happily proved groundless, alarms have now seized hold of Oregon as justifying the loudest blasts of the trumpet of war! Demagogues, close pushed by the political calms, and editors, whose natural element consists of a continual rehash of exciting rumors and speculations, have lately talked much, with earnest deprecation or flippant familiarity, of a war with England on that score. A war with England about Oregon! Is such an event probable, or possible? Hardly, we think, and shall endeavor to show in a few general remarks."

"The position of our country in relation to Oregon resolves itself into one or two general points of policy or duty, which are essentially sound in themselves, must necessarily be maintained by us, and will hardly be forcibly controverted by Great Britain. First, then, we cannot allow any extension of European dominion on this continent. This rule

was in effect adopted as our national policy during the administration of President Monroe, and has ever since been freely proclaimed and scrupulously respected; and we suppose it will now be conceded on all sides, within our own borders, that from a policy so true it would be very unwise indeed to deviate. Applying it to Oregon, we are compelled to take our stand against the subjugation of any part of that territory to European sway. We find beyond the Rocky Mountains a new country, now, in all truth, substantially free from the possessions of any European Power, and we must insist that it remain as it is in that respect. But we will hold it open to the settlement of the intelligent, come from where he may; or from beyond the thickly settled localities of this continent, or from beyond the Atlantic, provided that he leaves upon the shores of the Old World all allegiance to its crumbling oligarchies."

"There is in fact no such thing as title to the wild lands of the New World, except that which actual possession gives. They belong to whoever will redeem them from the Indian and the desert, and subjugate them to the use of man. Title by discovery is nothing, unless sustained by occupancy, for of what consequence is it who first sailed along their front on the Pacific, landed in their harbors, or named their localities? None. And such shadowy title is all that Great Britain makes to Oregon."

"It is our duty, whenever any contiguous territory which is independent of all allegiance asks the protection and benefit of our laws and institutions, to grant the application. Such is our glorious mission. We are the pioneers of the continent, opening to all its regions the blessings of liberty, the securities of order, and the happiness of civilization. And we cannot refuse, with any grace or reason, to realize, so far as we are able, the expectations of those around us, whose hearts pant for these privileges, and whose situation is such that they are entitled to ask for them. So has Texas been annexed; and so California ripening to independence only to follow in the footsteps of her predecessor. And we do not know but that, ere the settlement of any part of Oregon may aspire to the dignity of a State, Canada may also have acquired independence, and be among the applicants at our portals! But we do not know that the desire of our countrymen on the banks of the Columbia to have the protection of their country thrown over them will be accorded to, whatever may be the attendant result. It is a duty we owe to them, which we will have no right, or even desire, to decline, and there is no consideration of interest or fear of consequence that would induce us to do so. If there were, then, should we meekly take the badge of dishonor and pin it on our front."

"But there are some things this nation will never do. It will never be the forcible subjugator of other countries; it will never despoil surrounding territories; it will never march through the blood of their unoffending inhabitants; it will never admit within its own Union those who do not freely desire the boon. The parallel of its territorial extensions will not be found in the history of the dismemberment of Poland or of the British conquests in India; and no patriot will ever rally upon their native hills to protect their own rights or their country's liberties from our rapacity."

"It does appear to us that our Government, acting upon such beneficent principles, must ever take a high position of moral grandeur. The inviolable criticism of the Old World can never affect it; and all comparisons of our policy will be but the more creditable to our own history. And while our principles and our policy leave Great Britain no little of just ground for war, we have no fear that she will ever so suicidally cut at her own interests, happiness, and security as to attack this country."

"This is certainly fulfilling, though not very piously, what the Scripture says, 'that no man can know what the morrow may bring forth.' What 'virtuous drug' the News had taken on Friday we know not; but, certainly, before Saturday all its effects must have been spent."

Then the positions and doctrines of these two articles, we can scarcely conceive any thing more opposite. On the very same subject, within twenty-four hours, and (we are bound to suppose) without any intervening fact or information to reverse our contemporary's views—for no public fact has occurred; and, as to information, the "News" is one of those journals which is too intelligent to have spoken in form on such a question without understanding it—on that same subject, we say, here are articles of a purpose and effect directly incompatible and hostile. The first breathes of equity, peace, moderation, a religious horror of every thing aggressive, and likely to lead to a war not strictly necessary; it attributes to demagogues only, and their abandoned devices, the inflammation of the public mind which has been practised to the idea of an armed controversy with Great Britain, so needless, so unprovoked, standing already on a footing which some of the leading Democratic statesmen have but lately pronounced the most favorable that we could hope, and with the known offer of friendly and fair arbitration from our adversary. It goes on to magnify—if magnified they can be—the crime and the horrors, the baleful consequences of every kind, of such a demagogic war. It speaks of it as not more enjoined by honor than forbidden by policy. This was its mild, calm, sensible, conciliatory language of yesterday. To-day, what says it? Why, that for this case the great and inextinguishable rule, which all nations must be made to recognize, is, that no European Power shall be allowed to acquire any additional soil upon this continent!—a ground far more extreme and untenable (especially when joined with its other intimations about California, Canada, &c.) than even any thing that this Administration will venture to say in negotiation. How utterly it must be demolished by any recurrence to facts, we will show in a very few words.

Imprints, that famous principle of the Monroe administration was set up in a high, right, brave, wise policy, to protect from the meditated interference of a European League of Kings (the Holy Alliance) the young and feeble South American Republics, then just emancipated from Spanish dominion, but in danger of being re-subjugated by the aid which Spain was asking, and which the Alliance was on the point of giving, when this declaration on our part and the known concurrence of England (who also stood the friend of the new States) deterred the interference and saved them. That history the News must know well—if it does not, it will find it in our State Papers, or more succinctly in the late excellent book of Mr. Rush.

The principle, then, was one of protection to feeble Republics on this Continent against all who had no claim against their independence. It was an assertion that, in all such cases, the proper parties (the parent State and her revolted dependency) should be left fairly to fight it out; for that, if any European Power gave help on one side, we would on the other. It was a policy for the general interest of freedom and peace, and utterly unstained with any purpose of selfishness, of aggrandizing ourselves under cover of it, and especially of terminating by our arbitrary dictum questions of territorial right, previously pending between us and others.

Secondly, it must thus stand apparent that we ceased to be able decently to assert this principle when we became, for our own aggrandizement, aggressors upon one of the very feeble Republics that we had pledged ourselves to protect. When we played, as to Mexico and Texas, just the part which we would not let the Holy Alliance play between Spain

and the South American States, we forfeited all right again to appeal to Mr. Monroe's maxim. We cannot set up for protectors, after we have become plunderers. How does Annexation, for example, square with the magnanimous Monroe policy? It has subverted it, and all pretence of it. If we have again the boldness to talk of it, that must be as the masters of this continent, not its protectors."

But, thirdly, suppose that the rest of this continent would yet trust us—would they or any body else justify us in applying the Monroe policy in this Oregon case? Not unless they are willing to see a nation, by the absurd anachronism, enter into solemn treaties, and then dissolve them all under pretence of a principle which she has long afterwards found out, but which still, for twenty years after its discovery, has not hindered her renewing and continuing the very treaty that it is now urged against."

The existing convention of joint occupancy of Oregon—its real return to the principle of the Nootka Sound convention of 1790, between Spain and Britain—was settled by the Monroe Administration in 1818, or about six years before President Monroe's famous declaration. That declaration was made under a friendly understanding with Britain, for an object in which the two nations concurred. In 1828 the same convention was renewed, terminable, after ten years, upon twelve months' notice by either party; and it has been continued ever since. Now, what is the meaning of faith, what is the use of treaties, what is the force of recognitions, if we can, by talking of the policy of Mr. Monroe, whom our own acts have set at naught, thus cancel our repeated and solemn acknowledgments (as they clearly are) that if Great Britain can show a better historical title to any portion of Oregon than we can, it shall be hers?

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, journeying South, was received, on his arrival at New Orleans on the 7th instant, with the highest civil and military honors. In the evening he attended a banquet, when he made a brief speech pledging his best services to the interests of Louisiana.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, held the evening previous, fifty delegates were appointed from that city to attend the Memphis Convention, who were expected to take their departure for Memphis on the 8th, in company with Mr. CALHOUN.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed BENJAMIN W. JENNES to supply the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the appointment of Mr. WOODBURY to the Bench of the Supreme Court. He will hold his seat until an election shall be made, at its next session, by the State Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—As was expected, the Locofocos have succeeded in electing their candidate from the third Congressional district of Louisiana, made vacant by the death of the late Hon. JOHN B. DAWSON. Their majority is not yet known, but it cannot fall short of four or five hundred votes. JOHN H. HARMANSON is the successful candidate, who was opposed by THOMAS J. COOLEY.

The Hon. S. S. PRENTISS, who has removed to New Orleans, where he intends pursuing his profession, was complimented with a public dinner at Vicksburg on the 20th ultimo, as a parting compliment, and in token of the regard felt for him by his old and former friends.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The portion of the telegraph wire which was recently laid across the East River, and torn up by an anchor, was relaid on Monday last.

The greatest farce of the day is the attempt to make believe, as the children say, that the Administration is squaring all its actions by the "Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention;" and that the people in the late election adopted those resolutions as their rule of political faith, and the chart by which the ship of State is hereafter to be steered! Why, one-half of the members of that Convention never read the resolutions that were adopted!

(Alexandria Gazette.)

SALE OF THE OHIO RAILROAD.—This work, extending on the Lake shore from the Maumee River to the Pennsylvania State line, is advertised for sale by the Board of Public Works, under the joint resolution of last winter. It is offered in sections or altogether. The division into sections are, first, that portion lying east of Cleveland; second, so much as lies between Cleveland and Sandusky city, west, which brings it to the termination of the Mad river and Lake Erie Railroad; third, that portion lying between Sandusky city and Lower Sandusky; and fourth, the remainder of the line lying between the Sandusky river and the Maumee river. There is little remaining of the road beyond the chartered franchises, and the releases of the right of way—the superstructure, including bridges, extending from the Maumee river, opposite Manhattan, nearly to Sandusky city, having fallen much into decay. By the advertisement of the President of the Board of Public Works, which we observe in the Lake shore papers, proposals will be received at the office of the Board at Columbus until the 24th day of December, for the whole or portions of the road.

(Ohio State Journal.)

It is laughable to see in the Union extracts from small Locofoco papers, lauding the "bold and patriotic tone of the organ on the Oregon question. Truly bold has been that tone. 'The whole or none,' said the Union, in its 'bold and patriotic note,'—the whole or none of Oregon; and the small fry responded 'the whole or none.' But the sober, responsible editors of the party, who have a living to get and a character to maintain beyond the Administration, said that such language would not do; and when the Administration heard that, the Union said, with a 'bold and patriotic tone,' 'it only meant the whole or none of the claim, not the territory.' The best portion of the Locofoco press is using language with reference to the Oregon question that will have an effect upon the Administration in the settlement of Oregon.—U. S. Gaz.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that the U. S. Circuit Court was lately engaged in the trial of a suit brought by the First Municipality of New Orleans against the United States, to recover the square of ground on which the custom-house is situated. The Municipality claims the square as property belonging to the commons of the city, because so dedicated by the French authorities in laying out the city. The United States claim it as part of the public property which belonged to France, and which passed to the United States by the treaty of cession of Louisiana. The State of Louisiana has intervened, claiming the square as belonging to the State, thus opposing the pretensions of the Government and the Municipality. The question of jurisdiction has been presented to the Court and argued. The Judge, it is expected, will soon decide that question, when, if he retains jurisdiction, the cause will be tried on its merits.

FACTORY DESTROYED.—The Savannah Republican reports the destruction of Dr. Poulain's factory by fire on the 5th instant. About three hundred persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The loss is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars—no insurance.

## MR. BERRIEN STILL SENATOR.

Proportionate to the regret which we experienced on hearing of the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States by Mr. BERRIEN, the distinguished Senator from the State of Georgia, is the pleasure which we now feel in announcing to our readers that the Legislature of his State have, in effect, refused to accept his resignation; that is to say, being obliged by their oath of office to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, they proceeded to an election, and Mr. BERRIEN, after being nominated by acclamation by the Whig Members of the Legislature for his candidate, received the unanimous Whig vote to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation, and was elected accordingly. Mr. BERRIEN, therefore, we are happy to say, continues in the Senate until the 4th day of March, 1847.

## MICHIGAN ELECTION.

ALPHEUS FELCH and Wm. L. GREENEY (Dem.) are chosen Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Michigan by a majority of between two and three thousand votes.

Last year the Whigs had only six or seven members in the entire Legislature, but this year it is believed they have secured quite a respectable minority—probably eight or nine Senators and some sixteen or eighteen Representatives.

## MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

We have received but very few returns, which give the following results for Governor:

Counties.	Copwood, (W.)	Brown, (Loos)
Warren	771	491
Clinton	101	74
Clatsop	342	449
Adams	559	419
Franklin	213	231

1,986 1,664

These are uniformly Whig counties, and have not given above their usual Whig majorities. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Democratic ticket has prevailed in the State.

## FLORIDA ELECTION.

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 11th instant publishes the official returns of the Florida election for a Representative from that State in Congress, which show a majority of fifty-one votes for Mr. CABELL, the Whig candidate.

The Sentinel states also that the Governor has given the certificate of election to Mr. CABELL, to which it believes him fully entitled, as well by law as by his having received a majority of the suffrages of the people.

The returns from twenty-seven counties of the vote taken at the late election in the State of New York on the question of a Convention for the revision of the State Constitution, show a majority in favor of the measure of ninety thousand votes, there being large affirmative majorities in every county except two. The Tribune thinks that when all the returns are received the majority will be increased to 150,000.

National Convention for Abolishing Capital Punishment.—The following are the names of the officers of this body, of whose meeting and proceedings at Philadelphia we inserted a brief notice last week:

President, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS; Vice Presidents, Horace Greeley, of New York; Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey; Daniel Neill, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland; Jacob Harsen, of New York; and William H. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.—On the 7th instant Mr. BROWN, the new Governor of Tennessee, sent a message to the Legislature, in which he recommends the entire abolition of the punishment of death, the creation of a new penitentiary, a liberal system of public education, the encouragement of internal improvements by chartered companies, the punctual payment of the interest on the State debt, (which is estimated at \$3,000,000,) the creation of a sinking fund to extinguish the debt, and a re-organization of the State Bank of Tennessee.

ROBERT B. TURNER (Dem.) has been elected State Treasurer by a majority of two votes.

The Legislature of GEORGIA, on the 10th instant, elected Hon. A. R. Wright, Hon. Wm. B. Fleming, John J. Floyd, Esq., Hon. R. L. Gamble, Hon. James A. Meriwether, N. C. Sayre, Esq., Hon. J. J. Scarborough, Hon. Charles Dougherty, and Robert B. Alexander, Esq. Circuit Judges for the different districts of Georgia.

The Washington "Union" contradicts the report that the frigate United States "is fitting out at Boston for the Mediterranean." She is destined for another post. The Union adds that it has learned from the Navy Department that we have not now a single armed vessel in that sea: so that the favorable auguring for peace, made by the Washington Constitution in this regard, is contradicted.

(Baltimore Patriot.)

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." We are glad to find by the following paragraph, which we take from one of the latest numbers of the New Orleans "Tropic," that the military demonstrations on the Texas boundary are likely to redound to the general prosperity of the city of New Orleans:

"The money expended in the 'Texan War' will to a great extent find its way back to our coffers. There must be a great deal of exporting and importing connected with the extensive movements of the General Government this winter, and the contracts will pay well. In short, we indulge the idea that a kind of general good feeling with regard to the business prospects of the future will pervade the whole community, [of New Orleans,] and by a species of mesmerism sympathy give an impulse to business that will produce a general sunshine upon the faces of the whole city and State."

ALBANY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—We learn from the Albany Atlas that the trade on this road is unusually active. It says:

"Extra freight trains of twenty and thirty cars are dispatched day and night, but still the large mass of freight in the warehouses does not seem to diminish. There is now more flour, &c. awaiting shipment than will probably be sent away for weeks after the canal closes. This is no fault of the directors, for it is known far and near that this is the model road of the country, presenting the greatest possible facilities for the dispatch of business."

LOSS OF THE ALBANY MAIL.—The mail-bag dispatched from the Albany post office for New York on Wednesday night, in the steamer Knickerbocker, has been lost or stolen. It was not missed till near noon of the 12th. The mail was very valuable. The Commercial Bank of Albany had enclosed in it drafts to the amount of \$70,000, the State Bank of Albany \$20,000—in all about \$120,000; but, as they were in all instances drawn payable to order, a forged endorsement will be necessary before they can be made available.

## LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Files of the Rio de Janeiro Journal, extending to the 22d September, have been received at New York.

The paper of the latest date contains advices from Montevideo to the 7th, confirming the account of the taking of Colonia by the French and British forces. Gen. ORRIZ had ordered a general recruiting of all who could bear arms between the ages of 14 and 50.

The capture of Colonia is ascribed, in a letter from Montevideo, to rigorous measures adopted against the French and English residents by order of Gen. Oribe. The men were compelled to withdraw some leagues in the interior, and their families were conveyed to an uninhabited island, where they suffered great privations until relieved by the English vessels.

The Journal of September 13 contains translations of the message sent by Gen. ROSAS to the Chambers, August 16, communicating to them the details and result of his correspondence with the French and British Ministers, with their replies, approving all his acts, declaring their inflexible determination to resist, and conveying to him a solemn vote of thanks for his patriotic conduct. Also, a general order from Gov. Rosas, directing military exercises to be performed every day at certain hours, when all shops, offices, public establishments, &c. were to be closed.

On the 27th a decree was issued, forbidding all intercourse with the vessels of the combined squadrons.

The Emperor of BRAZIL was preparing to visit the province of Rio Grande in person, accompanied by his Minister of War and his Empress. He was to embark for this purpose early in October, on board the frigate Constituicao.

## FROM MEXICO.

The Mobile Herald of the 11th instant has the following:

"The United States ship St. Mary's, Commander SAYRE, arrived at Pensacola, as we learn from the last Democrat, on Wednesday last. The St. Mary's is direct from Vera Cruz, with important despatches for the Government. She sailed from Vera Cruz in company with her B. M. ship Eurydice, bound to Havana, with the French Minister on board."

## FROM TEXAS.

A letter received in this city from a gentleman now at Corpus Christi, (on the western boundary of Texas,) says:

"There is not a word of news here. Every thing is quiet on the Rio Grande."

Gen. ARISTA has written to a citizen of this place that he (ARISTA) has been appointed by the Government of Mexico to treat respecting the boundary, &c.

"But of the truth of this you probably know more than is known here."

## TRADE OF ALEXANDRIA.

We are gratified to learn that, in addition to the large supplies of produce received this fall per the Canal, the season trade this season has increased. The fine crops have enabled the farmers up the country, not in shipping distance of the canal, to send to market by land carriages considerable wheat and flour. The dry weather, stopping the mills, has kept back a good deal. The slight breach in the Alexandria Canal, which we noticed a few days ago, will be repaired in all next week, and the water immediately let in. We learn that the amount of tolls received on the Canal has increased, and begins to show favorably.—Alex. Gaz. Nov. 15.

## ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!

In the New York Express of Saturday morning we have information of a most disastrous fire, which occurred last Thursday night at Sag Harbor, in Suffolk county, New York. It originated in a wooden building about 9 o'clock, at which time the wind was blowing a gale, and soon extended to more than one hundred houses, (one account says one hundred and seventy,) which were entirely consumed. Among the buildings burnt was the Suffolk county Bank, and both of the hotels. The loss in buildings is variously stated at \$100,000 to \$150,000, while the loss in merchandise cannot yet be estimated. The portion burnt was the best business part of the town, and has cast a shade over its prospects that will not soon be removed. Among the greatest sufferers we hear the names of Messrs. Huntley & Mulford, so extensively known in the whaling trade, in New York. We do not hear that any oil was burnt, or that any damage was done to the shipping, of which, however, there was fortunately but few sail in port. So great a calamity has not visited a small town in a long time, nor one that will cause more distress to its mercantile citizens. In comparison with the size of the place, this fire is as disastrous as were the late fires at Pittsburg, Quebec, and New York.

## EXPEDITION TO CAPE PALMAS.

The brig Kent, of Baltimore, left Fell's Point on Saturday for Cape Palmas, with emigrants and freight for the Maryland State Colonization Society. She carries out the model and moulds for a Baltimore clipper, furnished by Mr. Goodwin, to be built in the Colony of the tea-wood. Sails, copper, rigging, and a full supply of ship chandlery were also provided. An able and intelligent ship carpenter went out to superintend the building of the schooner; also a caulker. They were hired to go out for the special purpose of constructing this vessel, but it is believed they will find profitable employment there for a long period, and that the beautiful model now sent out—of a Gardner's best—will not lack imitation.

Goods and merchandise to the amount of over five thousand dollars were also shipped by this vessel to account of several colonists, funds for some of which have been long in hand. This does not look as if the Colonists were all poverty stricken; and yet the drymen and stevedores, who toil with the bales and boxes, and see their direction to well-known names, cannot be made to believe in the advantages of Colonization, themselves thus furnishing the weightiest argument ever yet offered of the alleged inferiority of their race.

(Baltimore American.)

## FROM THE MONTGOMERY (ALA.) "INDEPENDENT."

EXPORT OF ALABAMA COTTON YARNS.—We were a good deal surprised a few days ago at seeing a large number of bales of cotton yarns from the factory of Messrs. Marks & Barnett, on the Tallapoosa, on their way to the river for exportation. On inquiry we found that these gentlemen had been exporting large quantities of yarn to the Northern factories, not finding sale sufficient for them here. This is certainly one step, and a very important one, in advance of exporting the raw material, and must bring great additional wealth into our State if generally pursued, as it will at least divide the profits of the manufactured article at home. No doubt these enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. M. & B., will soon be able to put their looms into operation. And we hope to see the day when Alabama will not only use her own fabrics, but will be able to send the manufactured cottons in all varieties abroad. This is the true, safe, and effectual remedy against all oppressions of the tariff, real or imaginary.